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*Cholera notes.*

[Translated in this Bureau from the "Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes," Berlin, April 1, 1896.]

EAST INDIES—*Calcutta*.—From February 16 to 22 there were 58 deaths from cholera.

*Current quarantine measures.*

GREECE.—According to advices of March 18 the quarantine of observation against arrivals from the Egyptian ports is limited to forty-eight hours.

SPAIN.—By royal decree of March 16 and 21 quarantine against vessels arriving, under normal conditions, from St. Petersburg and Bangkok is suspended.

## BRAZIL.

*Sanitary report of Rio de Janeiro.*

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 17, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended March 14, 1896:

There were 49 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 6; 231 from yellow fever, a decrease of 6; 3 from smallpox, a decrease of 1; 6 from beriberi, a decrease of 2; 14 from enteric fever, a decrease of 2; 1 from whooping cough, the same as in the foregoing week; 2 from measles, an increase of 1; and 59 from tuberculosis, an increase of 1. From all causes there were 719 deaths, an increase of 19, and the heaviest mortality in any one week this season.

*Yellow fever*.—This disease is slowly declining, and is now about as high as it will be. Almost daily telegrams announce the appearance of fevers of a bad type in many small interior towns, and at railway stations, which are often called yellow fever; but this is usual, and though it is probable that in many cases they are genuine and carried from the seaboard, yet it can hardly be believed that they are all yellow fever, especially as paludic fevers are always rife in all these districts at this time of the year.

*Smallpox*.—The epidemic form of this disease appears to be nearly extinct, if not quite so.

*Case of the Lombardia*.—The Italian cruiser *Lombardia* was lying in this port and was attacked by yellow fever, and as little or mistaken means of disinfection were applied and isolation forgotten, the disease rapidly extended amongst the crew and officers, so that she was removed to Ilha Grande for sanitary reasons, where she infected the government employees on shore. Out of 258 persons, all told, aboard, all were attacked except 5, and 115 died, including the captain. I will not vouch for the exactness of these figures, but such is what I could learn. The Government sent a steamer and a special commission to the assistance of the *Lombardia*, but it is difficult to ascertain what was done, as there appears to be some recrimination between the parties; but now it is announced that the disease is conquered, as indeed it makes no more victims, as the pabulum is exhausted. It is difficult to imagine how such a case could occur nowadays, with our knowledge and means of opposing the extension of the disease. It will be remembered that when the U. S. S. *Newark* (in 1894) was attacked in the person of 1 man here,